

Feb'y 18.

Sch. Rita Viator, haddocking.  
 Sch. Ida S. Brooks, haddocking.  
 Sch. Maud S. Silva, haddocking.  
 Sch. Mary E. Cooney, haddocking.  
 Sch. Annie and Jennie, haddock-  
 ing.  
 Sch. Emily Cooney, haddocking.  
 Sch. Edith Silveira, haddocking.  
 Sch. Flora J. Sears, haddocking.  
 Sch. Minerva, haddocking.  
 Sch. Pontiac, haddocking.  
 Sch. Tecumseh, haddocking.  
 Sch. Hortense, haddocking.  
 Sch. Washakie, haddocking.  
 Sch. Valentinna, haddocking.  
 Sch. Massasoit, haddocking.  
 Sch. Wm. H. Rider, Georges.  
 Sch. Ella G. King, Georges.  
 Sch. Senator Salisbury, Georges.

#### Today's Fish Market.

Salt Georges cod, large, \$3.50; medi-  
 ums, \$3.00.

Bank halibut, 11 cts. per lb. for white  
 and 9 cts. for gray.

Salt pollock, \$1; salt haddock, \$1;  
 salt hake, \$1.

Splitting prices for fresh fish, West-  
 ern cod, large \$1.65; medimus, \$1.37-  
 1-2; Eastern cod, large \$1.65; medi-  
 um, \$1.37 1-2; cusk, \$1.60 for large,  
 \$1 for medium and 50 cts. for snap-  
 pers; haddock, 60 cts.; hake, 60 cts.;  
 pollock, 60 cts.

Trawl bank cod, large, \$3.25; medi-  
 um, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.

Salt cusk, large, \$2.50; mediums, \$2;  
 snappers, \$1.

Shore frozen herring, for bait, \$2.00  
 to \$2.50 per cwt.

Newfoundland frozen herring, for  
 bait, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cwt.

#### Boston.

Sch. Sarah, 1300 cod.  
 Sch. Thomas S. Gorton, 55,000 had-  
 dock, 12,000 cod.

Sch. Mary A. Whalen, 20,000 haddock,  
 15,000 cod, 8000 hake, 2000 cusk.

Sch. Mildred V. Nunan, 10,000 had-  
 dock, 2000 cod, 2000 hake, 4000 cusk.

Steamer Spray, 55,000 haddock, 3000  
 cod.  
 Haddock, \$3 to \$4 per cwt.; large cod,  
 \$4.50 to \$5; market cod, \$3.50 to \$4;  
 hake, \$3 to \$5; cusk, \$2 to \$4; pollock,  
 \$5.

#### Portland Arrivals.

Arrived Monday:

Sch. Angie B. Watson, 11,000 pounds  
 fresh fish. ....

#### Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Arethusa is on the Rocky Neck  
 railways.

Feb'y 19.

## MAY APPEAL TO THE VOTERS.

### Bond's Supporters in New- foundland Pass Resolution.

Declaring that an honorable satis-  
 factory solution of the deadlock in pros-  
 pect at the opening of the Newfound-  
 land Legislature will be impossible  
 without an appeal to the electorate, the  
 parliamentary supporters of Premier  
 Bond, numbering 18, published a reso-  
 lution today.

The resolution pledges the unswerv-  
 ing loyalty of the signers to the sup-  
 port of the government and asserts that  
 the business welfare of the colony will  
 be best conserved by an appeal to the  
 constituencies at the earliest practi-  
 cable date.

The resolution further declares that  
 the signers will stand behind Premier  
 Bond should he find it necessary to  
 resign in order to secure this end.

Feb'y 19.

#### REPORT AGAINST TORCHING.

The legislative committee on fisher-  
 ies and game has reported a bill to pro-  
 hibit the taking of fish by artificial  
 light in the waters of Lynn harbor or  
 any of its tributaries.

Feb'y 19.

## CABLES DAMAGED BY

### TRAWLERS.

Modern Fishing Apparatus  
 Responsible for Many

### Breaks.

Causes Much Greater

Destruction Than Hooks

### And Lines.

As we all know, cables have occa-  
 sionally to be grappled and pulled to  
 the surface for repairs, or in wartime  
 for destruction; but it appears that  
 modern deep-sea fishing catches them  
 oftener than is good for them. Hun-  
 dreds of breaks yearly are caused by  
 the huge and heavy apparatus of the  
 modern deep-sea fisher, whose trawls  
 drag the sea bottom for fish and not  
 seldom bring up a stray telegraph cable,  
 much to its detriment. The cable com-  
 panies want legislative protection for  
 their lines, and the fishermen want  
 payment for damage to their apparatus.  
 Says the Paris Cosmos:

During recent years methods of deep-  
 sea fishing have been revolutionized;  
 the modest trawls once operated by  
 fishing boats have now become huge  
 machines towed by steamers. These  
 trawlers, which originated in England,  
 have multiplied to a remarkable degree,  
 and France now has a fleet of them.  
 After experimenting on our own coasts  
 with wonderful success from the stand-  
 point of the size of the catch—but per-  
 haps less from that of the conservation  
 of the marine fauna, they have extend-  
 ed the field of their exploits. First they  
 tried the coast of Iceland; this year  
 they have invaded the banks of New-  
 foundland, superseding altogether, or  
 almost, the old method of fishing with  
 lines.

Although the inventors of these boats  
 are to be praised for their enterprise,  
 some inconvenience has resulted. The  
 heavy trawl catches on telegraphic ca-  
 bles that lie on the sea bosom; it  
 breaks them, and very often, when the  
 trawl brings them to the surface the  
 fishermen, being unable to disentangle  
 them, and seeing nothing else to do,  
 cut them, thus solving the problem in  
 the fabled, and somewhat brutal way  
 of Alexander the Great.

The long-line hooks of the New-  
 foundlanders could never cause such a  
 disaster. As they were not dragged  
 along the bottom they rarely caught on  
 the cables. If by chance they did so  
 the cable came off victorious in the en-  
 counter; a hook was lost, and that  
 was all. The anchors of the fisher-  
 men are not nearly so dangerous, for  
 only by extraordinary chance could one  
 be dropped immediately over a cable.

The English steam trawlers are  
 equally destructive; they dig huge fur-  
 rows in the sea bottom in all direc-  
 tions, and could hardly escape meet-  
 ing cables; they often break them to  
 the great detriment of international  
 communication of the revenues of the  
 operating companies. In three months  
 the American Commercial Cable Com-  
 pany spent \$105,000 to mend breaks  
 thus caused.

In the month of May last the breaks  
 were of daily occurrence in one or an-  
 other of the 13 cables now joining Amer-  
 ica to the old world and these breaks  
 were in the open sea 40 miles from the  
 coast, in waters frequented by the fish-  
 ermen. The cable companies are now  
 demanding laws to keep fishermen  
 away from the waters through which  
 their cables pass; but the fishermen,  
 on their part are objecting to these  
 as obstacles that encumber the bed of  
 the ocean and cause continual damage  
 to their fishing apparatus. Every ad-  
 vance has its reverse side.—Literary  
 Digest.

Feb'y 19.

## SHELL FISHERS COME TO AGREEMENT.

### Most Important Action

### Taken by Any Shore

### Town in the State.

The dove of peace has at last spread  
 its wings and strife no longer exists  
 between the Wellfleet oystermen and  
 quahaugers. For years these two class-  
 es of shell-fishermen have striven bit-  
 terly for the control of Wellfleet har-  
 bor to the detriment of their mutual  
 interests.

The oyster industry roughly stands  
 for capital and is operated by the  
 leasing of grants in the town-waters  
 while the quahaug fishery represents  
 labor and stands for free fishing inter-  
 ests.

For years the quahaugers realizing  
 that their natural fisheries were re-  
 clining, have wished that either the  
 oyster industry be driven out and  
 the whole bay be thrown open to qua-  
 hauging, or that their industry be put  
 on an equal basis by the giving of qua-  
 haug grants, so that they could raise  
 and grow this extremely profitable  
 shell fish.

By the unanimous vote of the larg-  
 est and most enthusiastic town meet-  
 ings ever held in Wellfleet the citizens  
 have empowered the selectmen to is-  
 sue licenses for the joint cultivation of

oysters, quahaugs, and clams.

By so doing every quahauger will  
 now be able to have a

#### Small Sea-Garden of His Own.

for the profitable raising of quahaugs  
 and clams, which will be more valu-  
 able to him than a most fertile farm.

The oystermen also receive their  
 leases for the cultivation of oysters,  
 and both parties are now satisfied and  
 will work for the upbuilding of both  
 industries.

The legislation is one of the most  
 important steps ever made by the peo-  
 ple of any sea-coast town in the com-  
 monwealth. The quahaug fishery has  
 so declined that the people wholly de-  
 pendent upon it for a living have had  
 in recent years hard work to earn a  
 livelihood. The last year has been es-  
 pecially a hard one, and unless some  
 immediate action was taken over 100  
 families would have had to leave the  
 town or starve.

Whereas by the action by the town  
 each inhabitant will be able to get it  
 snug little income that will be ample  
 for his needs and be able to lay away  
 some for a future rainy day.

Feb'y 19.

## TWO HALIBUT TRIPS ARRIVE.

### Good Stocks Sure as No Cut Was Made in Prices.

Two fine halibut trips are in today,  
 sch. Tacoma, Capt. Adelbert Nickerson  
 from Grand Bank, with 40,000 pounds  
 of halibut and sch. Kineo, Capt. John  
 Stream, from Quero, with 22,000 pounds  
 of halibut

The latter craft has been out just a  
 month and Capt. Stream reports it one  
 of the hardest trips he ever made, as  
 far as bad weather is concerned.

Sch. Tacoma has not been long gone  
 and everybody is pleased that Capt.  
 "Del" has a big trip. The quiet big fel-  
 low has been up against hard luck, but  
 his good judgment, born of long exper-  
 ience, has asserted itself this time and  
 he is home with a big fare to the de-  
 light of all.

To make things better, the price was  
 not cut, 11 cents being paid for white  
 fish and 9 cents for gray, which means  
 that he and his men will profit well.

The fare of sch. Tacoma went to the  
 New England Fish Co. and that of sch.  
 Kineo went to the American Halibut  
 Co.

Captain Nickerson reports seeing no  
 vessels.



Feb'y 19.

## PACKET TRADE HARD HIT.

New Passenger Regulations Affects Cape de Verde Fleet.

Copies of a new act passed by Congress relative to accommodations for passengers on all vessels coming into or going from parts of the United States have just been received in New Bedford, and it is evident from a superficial examination of the various provisions of the new order that the packet trade with the Cape Verde islands to that port has been dealt a staggering blow, and that eventually the little fleet of small schooners which plies between the islands and New Bedford will pass out of the passenger business entirely.

The vessels engaged in this business are mostly former fishing craft from this port, Boston, etc.

Feb'y 19.

## The Senate Ratifies the Fishing Treaty.

Seven Questions to be Passed Upon by the

Hague Tribunal When it Meets for Arbitration

Again.

Subject Will not be

Taken Up For 14 Months.

Printed Case of Each

Side to be Delivered to

the Other Within Seven

Months From Ratification

of Treaty.

At last the long-standing dispute between the Gloucester fishermen and the Newfoundland government over the rights of American fishermen in colonial waters is in way of settlement.

The senate yesterday afternoon, after a very short discussion, ratified the treaty, which was negotiated on January 27, to refer the dispute to the arbitration of The Hague.

The agreement embraces seven questions that are to be passed upon by The Hague tribunal, which is to determine whether Great Britain without the consent of the United States, can make regulations as to hours, days or seasons when fish can be taken on the treaty coasts; the methods, means and implements to be used; whether these regulations are equitable as between the home fishermen and American fishermen or whether they give an unfair advantage to colonial fishermen over Americans.

### The Question Involved.

The United States contends that the rights of American fishermen are not subject to limitations or restraints imposed by Great Britain, Canada or Newfoundland.

The second question for the court to determine is whether American fishermen have the right to employ as members of their fishing crews persons who are not Americans.

Question 3 is to determine whether American fishing vessels are required to enter and report at custom houses or to pay light or harbor dues.

Under question 4 the court is determine whether the right of American fishermen to enter certain bays and harbors is conditional upon their paying light, harbor and other dues.

Question 5 is to settle the three marine mile measurement.

Question 6 deals with the rights of American fishermen on the southern coast of Newfoundland, which extends from Cape Ray to Rameau islands, or on the western and northern coasts from Cape Ray to Quirpon is lands, or on the Magdalen islands.

The seventh question is to ascertain whether fishing vessels are entitled to commercial privileges accorded to American trading vessels.

Feb'y 19.

The remaining articles of the treaty relate to the method of procedure before the court.

Within seven months from the date of ratification of the agreement the printed case of each government and the evidence on which it relies, shall be delivered to the agent of the other. Within 15 days after that delivery the case and the evidence shall be delivered to the court. After the delivery of the case either side has four months to deliver a counter case. The court is required to meet within six months after the time has expired for delivery to the agents of the government of the case and to receive from both sides a printed argument showing the evidence upon which each side relies. The court shall, if possible, render its decision within two months after the arguments have been presented.

### Not for 14 Months.

It will be seen from this that considerable time must elapse before a decision can be rendered. At the earliest it cannot be made before 14 months from the present time, and if either side should require more time it would doubtless be granted by mutual consent.

If after the award has been made, any new evidence should come to light, either side can ask the court for a revision of the award. If the court grants a revision it can allow such time for further hearings and arguments as it deems necessary.

In ratifying the agreement the senate adopted a resolution, declaring as a part of the ratification, "that the senate understands that it is agreed by both parties that the treaty does not include any question as to the Bay of Fundy or the innocent passage of American fishing vessels through the gut of Canso, and that the respective views or contentions of the United States and Great Britain on either subject shall be in no wise prejudiced by anything in the present arbitration."

### For Umpire on Fisheries.

Dr. Heinrich Lammasch, an eminent Austrian jurist and professor in the university of Vienna, has been proposed as umpire of the arbitration court to which it is intended to submit the Newfoundland fisheries questions.

Feb'y 19.

### Today's Receipts.

Sch. Tacoma, Grand Bank, 40,000 lbs. halibut.  
Sch. Kineo, Quero Bank, 22,000 lbs. halibut, 4000 lbs. salt cod.  
Sch. Rose Standish, shore.  
Sch. Ida M. Silva, shore.  
Sch. Motor, shore.

### Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Ramona, haddocking.  
Sch. Emily Sears, haddocking.  
Sch. Seaconnet, haddocking.  
Sch. Clara G. Silva, haddocking.  
Sch. Flavilla, haddocking.  
Sch. Mertis H. Perry, haddocking.  
Sch. Yankee, haddocking.  
Sch. Motor, haddocking.  
Sch. Effie M. Prior, haddocking.  
Sch. Mattie D. Brundage, Georges.

### Today's Fish Market.

Salt Georges cod, large, \$3.50; mediums, \$3.00.  
Bank halibut, 11 cts. per lb. for white and 9 cts. for gray.  
Salt pollock, \$1; salt haddock, \$1; salt hake, \$1.  
Splitting prices for fresh fish, Western cod, large, \$1.65; medimus, \$1.37-1-2; Eastern cod, large \$1.65; medimus, \$1.37 1-2; cusk, \$1.60 for large, \$1 for medium and 50 cts. for snappers; haddock, 60 cts.; hake, 60 cts.; pollock, 60 cts.

Trawl bank cod, large, \$3.25; medimus, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.  
Salt cusk, large, \$2.50; mediums, \$2; snappers, \$1.

Shore frozen herring, for bait, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per cwt.

Newfoundland frozen herring, for bait, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cwt.

### Boston Arrivals.

Sch. Valentinna, 1000 haddock, 4000 cod.  
Sch. Emily Cooney, 5000 haddock, 500 cod.  
Sch. Washakie, 1000 haddock, 1500 cod.  
Sch. Rayman, 28,000 haddock, 6000 cod, 7000 cusk.  
Sch. Lizzie M. Stanley 40,000 haddock, 2000 cod.  
Sch. Robert and Arthur, 25,000 haddock, 8000 cod.  
Sch. Mary E. Cooney, 5000 haddock.  
Sch. Conqueror, 50,000 haddock, 12,000 cod, 7000 pollock.  
Haddock, \$2.50 to \$4.50 per cwt.; large cod, \$5 to \$7; market cod, \$3 to \$4; pollock, \$4.50.

## Fishing Fleet Movements.

Capt. John Stream of sch. Kineo reports speaking schs. Margaret, Niagara and Paragon on Quero recently.

Sch. Boyd and Leeds is on Burnham's railways.

Sch. Newell B. Hawes is on Parkhurst's railways.

### Arrived Today.

Barge Brookfield, Philadelphia, coal for Montgomery.

### Pacific Fishery Notes.

A fishing business involving a fleet of half a dozen small fishing steamers, a fast steel steamer of the size and style of the Amur of the Canadian Pacific railway to collect fish from the stations to be established at Prince Rupert, Graham and Morris Bay Island and other points from the N. A. A. to the east coast of Vancouver Island, B. C., a fleet of five or six steam trawlers of the North Sea type and the expenditure of half a million dollars in equipment generally, is what is promised by the Canadian Pacific Trading & Development Co., with Robert Burton of London, England, at its head. If these plans materialize, Prince Rupert, B. C., should come to the front immediately as a fishing center.

The Alaska Codfish Co. of San Francisco in its recent report of codfish conditions, says:

"The sales on the home markets during the past year have averaged well in comparison with preceding years, and although we are shut out from all Atlantic and trans-Atlantic business, owing to the excessive supplies from the Atlantic fishing ports, this fact resulting in keeping the prices down, we will have no oversupply when we will be provided with new fish. The first of the new fish is expected about the first of March. The consumption of codfish is not materially changed with low prices, but the temper of some dealers changes when they find their output in danger from natural causes brought about through intelligent and modern methods as conducted by active business men."

I. M. Larsen, H. M. Peterson, J. O. Robinson, A. M. Anderson and P. M. Peterson have formed the Tacoma Fish Company with a capital of \$10,000, and filed articles of incorporation. The little schooner Active, now building at the Crawford & Reid yards, will be used by the new company in cod-fishing off the Alaskan coast.

Feb'y 20.

## GOOD HALIBUT WEEK.

Six Fares Received Here, All But One Large Trips.

This has certainly been a halibut week at this port, for of the 10 fishing vessels that have arrived from off shore, six have been fresh halibut catchers, and the best of it is, all but one of them had fine fares. The halibut skippers seem to be much encouraged with the improvement in the situation so early in the season.

They all report that there is evidently quite a lot of halibut on the fishing grounds of Grand Bank, Quero Banks and the Gully and that had the weather not been so continuously bad they would have made larger catches and quicker trips even than they have. The price has been well sustained, which has been another source of gratification.

Today is to finish out the halibut week in good shape, for sch. Preceptor Capt. Fred Upshell, came in this morning, from the Gully with a fine fare, 30,000 pounds of halibut.

### Provincial Fishing Notes.

According to the "Coast Guard," the talk at Clark's Harbor, N. S., favors the use of small schooners for the fall line fishing, instead of the cutter rigged boats, of registered tonnage, yet not full decked, which have proved of great service in the past. It is pointed out that these craft, with all their good qualities, are not so reliable in the uncertain weather of autumn and winter as those protected by a deck from the combers that break to drown the partly open boats.

Work on the G. C. Harris' new banker, which is on the stocks at Grand Bank, N. F., is progressing favorably and she will be ready for launching about the latter part of February or early in March. She will be about 90 tons, and from her lines it is hoped to make her a fast sailer.

Codfishing has been fairly good about the last week of Scaterie, N. S., and Louisburg and Eastern Harbor fishermen have made good catches. Last winter these people also caught several quintals of codfish. In the spring the fish are taken to Sydney, North Sydney and Glace Bay, where a profitable sale is made of them.